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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/670,630	09/27/2000	Jer-Chen Kuo	ALLO 4180	6172
75	590 02/08/2005		EXAM	INER
MARC E. HANKIN			PHAN, HANH	
GORDON & R	EES, LLP			
300 S GRAND AVENUE			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
SUITE 2075			2633	
LOS ANGELES	S, CA 90071			

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	09/670,630	KUO ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Hanh Phan	2633				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a repl - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period of - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be time y within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>27 S</u>	eptember 2000.					
2a) This action is FINAL . 2b) This	action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowa						
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-13 and 15-20</u> is/are pending in the	application.	·				
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.					
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-13 and 15-20</u> is/are rejected.	6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-13 and 15-20</u> is/are rejected.					
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.	Claim(s) is/are objected to.					
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	r election requirement.					
Application Papers		`				
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine	er.					
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	is have been received. is have been received in Applicati rity documents have been receive u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage				
Attachment(s)						
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary					
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 	Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	atent Application (PTO-152)				

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DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is responsive to the Amendment filed on 04/15/2004.

2. The indicated allowability of claims 13 and 15-20 is withdrawn in view of the newly discovered reference(s) to Proctor (US Patent No. 5,872,645), Ohshima (US Patent No. 5,483,368) and Panahi et al (US Patent No. 6,272,130). Rejections based on the newly cited reference(s) follow.

3. In claim 7, line 2, the phrase "optical transmission line is fiver optic line" should be changed to – optical transmission line is fiber optic line --.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- 4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

 The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
- 5. Claims 11 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 2 recites the limitation "the improvement" in line 5. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 7. Claims 1-3, 7-13 and 15-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Proctor (US Patent No. 5,872,645) in view of Ohshima (US Patent No. 5,483,368).

Regarding claims 1, 8-11, 13 and 15-18 referring to Figures 1C and 1A, Proctor discloses an optical communication network (Fig. 1C) comprising :

an optical transmission line (Fig. 1C);

an optical line terminal (i.e., headend, Fig. 1C) connected to the optical transmission line;

a first plurality of optical network units (i.e., group E, Fig. 1C) connected to the optical line terminal and configured for optically transmitting TDMA signals of a first wavelength to the optical line terminal through the optical transmission line (as indicated in Fig. 1C, each group has a frequency band and see col. 1, lines 25-34 and col. 2, lines 10-25); and

at least a second plurality of optical network units (i.e., group F, Fig. 1C) connected to the optical line terminal and configured for optically transmitting TDMA signals of a second wavelength different than the first wavelength to the optical line

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terminal through the optical transmission line (as indicated in Fig. 1C, each group has a frequency band and see col. 1, lines 25-36 and col. 2, lines 10-25).

Proctor differs from claims 1, 8-11, 13 and 15-18 in that he does not specifically teach wherein a first plurality of optical network units each optical network unit transmitting a first wavelength and a second plurality of optical network units each transmitting a second wavelength different than the first wavelength. However, Ohshima in US Patent No. 5,483,368 teaches a first plurality of optical network units each optical network unit transmitting a first wavelength and a second plurality of optical network units each transmitting a second wavelength different than the first wavelength (Fig. 12, col. 10, lines 33-66). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the first plurality of optical network units each optical network unit transmitting a first wavelength and the second plurality of optical network units each transmitting a second wavelength different than the first wavelength as taught by Ohshima in the system of Proctor. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this since Ohshima suggests in column 10, lines 33-66 that using such the first plurality of optical network units each optical network unit transmitting a first wavelength and a second plurality of optical network units each transmitting a second wavelength different than the first wavelength have advantage of allowing reducing the interference between the signals and providing the optical communication system with high speed and high capacity.

Regarding claim 2, the combination of Proctor and Ohshima teaches the optical line terminal includes a first optical receiver for receiving the TDMA signals of the first

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wavelength, and a second optical receiver for receiving the TDMA signals of the second wavelength (Fig. 12 of Ohshima, col. 10, lines 33-66).

Regarding claim 3, the combination of Proctor and Ohshima teaches the optical line terminal includes at least one wavelength division multiplexer (105, 152)(Fig. 12 of Ohshima) connected to the optical transmission line for routing the TDMA signals of the first wavelength to the first optical receiver and the TDMA signals of the second wavelength to the second optical receiver.

Regarding claim 7, Proctor further teaches the optical transmission line is fiber optic line (Fig. 1C).

Regarding claim 12, Proctor further teaches the network has an architecture selected from the group consisting of ring, tree and bus architectures (Fig. 1C).

Regarding claims 19 and 20, the combination of Proctor and Ohshima teaches the optical transmitters are laser diodes (col. 7 of Proctor, lines 24-30).

8. Claims 4-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Proctor (US Patent No. 5,872,645) in view of Ohshima (US Patent No. 5,483,368) and further in view of Panahi et al (US Patent No. 6,272,130)

Regarding claim 4, Proctor as modified by Ohshima differs from claim 4 in that it does not disclose first and second recovery circuits connected to the first and second optical receivers, respectively. However, Panahi in US Patent No. 6,272,130 teaches disclose first and second recovery circuits connected to the first and second optical receivers, respectively (see Fig. 8A). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one

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having skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the first and second recovery circuits connected to the first and second optical receivers, respectively as taught by Yavor in the system of Proctor modified by Ohshima in order to re-shape, and re-time the signal and increasing the signal to noise ratio.

Regarding claim 5, the combination of Proctor, Ohshima and Panahi teaches a multiplexer (i.e., buffers in the Fig. 8A of Panahi) connected to outputs of the first and second recovery circuits for multiplexing output data to a common data receiving point.

Regarding claim 6, the combination of Proctor, Ohshima and Panahi teaches the multiplexer includes buffers for selectively buffering said output data (Fig. 8A of Panahi).

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-13 and 15-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hanh Phan whose telephone number is (571)272-3035.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jason Chan, can be reached on (571)272-3022. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703)872-9306.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)305-4700.

HANH PHAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER